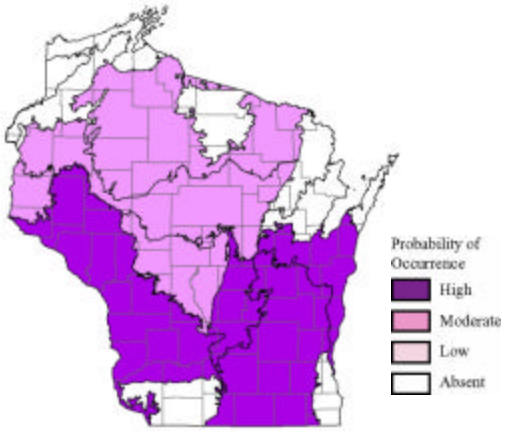
Cerulean Warbler (*Dendroica cerulea*)

Species Assessment Scores*

State rarity:	4
State threats:	4
State population trend:	5
Global abundance:	3
Global distribution:	4
Global threats:	4
Global population trend:	5
Mean Risk Score:	4.1
Area of importance:	2

* Please see the Description of Vertebrate Species Summaries (Section 3.1.1) for definitions of criteria and scores.



Ecological Landscape Associations
Please note that this is not a range map. Shading does not imply that the species is present throughout the Landscape, but represents the probability that the species occurs somewhere in the Landscape.

Landscape -community Combinations of Highest Ecological Priority

Ecological Landscape	Community
Central Lake Michigan Coastal	Floodplain forest
Central Lake Michigan Coastal	Southern dry-mesic forest
Central Sand Hills	Floodplain forest
Central Sand Hills	Southern dry-mesic forest
Central Sand Plains	Floodplain forest
Central Sand Plains	Southern dry-mesic forest
Southeast Glacial Plains	Floodplain forest
Southeast Glacial Plains	Oak woodland
Southeast Glacial Plains	Southern dry-mesic forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Floodplain forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Oak woodland
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern dry-mesic forest
Western Coulee and Ridges	Southern mesic forest

Threats and Issues

- The loss of the large tree structural component in southern deciduous forests negatively impacts this species. Cerulean Warblers seem to be more abundant when there are large canopy trees that provide a diverse, complex canopy structure. Currently, oak species make up most of this upper canopy structure. The long-term sustainabilty of the oak component in southern forests is a critical conservation issue for this and other species.
- Cerulean Warblers are an area-sensitive forest-interior species that is threatened by the continued loss and fragmentation of appropriate forest habitat south of the tension zone.
- Brown-headed Cowbirds and some predators (e.g., squirrels, jays, crows) pose a threat in forested areas, particularly in areas that are fragmented by agriculture and housing.
- Invasive plants that affect the forests' long-term ability to regenerate are a problem.

- Deforestation of mid-elevational tropical forests on the east slope of the Andes Mountains where this species winters is a significant contributor to its long-term decline.

Priority Conservation Actions

- Since many large forested areas in southern Wisconsin are not publicly owned, sustainable forest management practices are necessary to protect the long-term survival of oak forests.
- Experiment with management regimes that regenerate oaks in southern forests while maintaining large core areas of older forests, including various harvest techniques and the use of prescribed fire.
- Manage deer populations at a level that allows for oak regeneration.
- Implement policy aimed at reducing fragmentation of habitat through housing development in forested areas.
- Conduct inventories to better delineate Cerulean Warbler populations on private lands.
- Develop parterships with Andean conservation organizations to preserve South American wintering habitat.